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Terminology & Texts of Psychology

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1-Psychology

Psychology is an academic and applied discipline that involves the scientific study of mental functions and behaviors.

Psychology has the immediate goal of understanding individuals and groups by both establishing general principles and researching specific cases, and by many accounts it ultimately aims to benefit society. In this field, a professional practitioner or researcher is called a psychologist and can be classified as a social, behavioral, or cognitive scientist. Psychologists attempt to understand the role of mental functions in individual and social behavior, while also exploring the physiological and biological processes that underlie cognitive functions and behaviors.

After reading

1 Answer these questions

1- What is psychology?

………………………………………………………………………….

2- What is a psychologist?

....

3- What do psychologist attempt to understand?

……………………………..…………………………………………….

2 Translate these words into Arabic:

Psychology	
academic discipline	
psychologist	
Behavior	
cognitive functions	

2-Education

Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training, or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of others, but may also be autodidactic.

Any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. Education is commonly divided into stages such as preschool, primary school, secondary school and then college, university or apprenticeship.

A right to education has been recognized by some governments. At the global level, Article 13 of the United Nations' 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizes the right of everyone to an education. Although education is compulsory in most places up to a certain age, attendance at school often isn't, and a minority of parents choose home-schooling, e-learning or similar for their children.

After reading:

1 Answer these questions:

1- What is education?

……………………………………………………………………………

2- What is education divided into?

……………………………………………………………………………

2 Translate these words into Arabic:

Education	
knowledge	
Training	
home-schooling	
e-learning	

3- Thought

Thought can refer to the ideas or arrangements of ideas that result from thinking, the act of producing thoughts, or the process of producing thoughts. Despite the fact that thought is a fundamental human activity familiar to everyone, there is no generally accepted agreement as to what thought is or how it is created. Thoughts are the result or product of spontaneous act of thinking.

Because thought underlies many human actions and interactions, understanding its physical and metaphysical origins, processes, and effects has been a longstanding goal of many academic disciplines including artificial intelligence, biology, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. Thinking allows humans to make sense of, interpret, represent or model the world they experience, and to make predictions about that world.

After reading:

1 Answer these questions

1- What does thought refer to?

…………………………………………………………………………

2- Why has physical and metaphysical origins, processes, and effects a longstanding goal of many academic disciplines?

…………………………………………………………………………

3- How does thinking make predictions ?

…………………………………………………………………………

2 Translate into Arabic:

Thought	
arrangements of ideas	
Process	
Prediction	
Experience	

4-Personality

Personality has to do with individual differences among people in behavior patterns, cognition and emotion. Different personality theorists present their own definitions of the word based on their theoretical positions.

Personality can be determined through a variety of tests. The most popular technique is the self-report inventory - a series of answers to a questionnaire that asks participants to indicate the extent to which sets of statements or adjectives accurately describe their own behavior or mental state.

After reading:

1 Answer these questions

1- What are the individual differences among people?

……………………………………………………….……………..

2- What are different personality theorists present their definitions of the word based on ?

……………………………………………..……………………..

3- What is the self-report inventory?

……………………………………………….……………………

2 Translate into Arabic:

personality	
cognition	
Test	
Participant	
mental state	

5-Behaviour

Behaviour is the range of actions and mannerisms made by organisms, systems, or artificial entities in conjunction with themselves or their environment, which includes the other systems or organisms around as well as the (inanimate) physical environment. It is the response of the system or organism to various stimuli or inputs, whether internal or external, conscious or subconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary or involuntary.

Human behavior is believed to be influenced by the endocrine system and the nervous system. It is most commonly believed that complexity in the behavior of an organism is correlated to the complexity of its nervous system. Generally, organisms with more complex nervous systems have a greater capacity to learn new responses and thus adjust their behavior.

After reading:

1 Answer these questions

1- What is behaviour?

....

2- What is human behavior is influenced by?

………………………………………………………

3- Why do organisms with more complex nervous systems have a greater capacity?

…………………………………………………….

2 Translate into Arabic:

Behaviour	
Action	
System	
Mannerism	
nervous system	

6-Senses

Senses are physiological capacities of organisms that provide data for perception. The senses and their operation, classification, and theory are overlapping topics studied by a variety of fields, most notably neuroscience, cognitive psychology (or cognitive science), and philosophy of perception. The nervous system has a specific sensory system or organ, dedicated to each sense.

Humans have five senses. Sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. While the ability to detect other stimuli beyond those governed by the traditional senses exists, including temperature, kinesthetic sense, pain balance, and various internal stimuli, only a small number of these can safely be classified as separate senses in and of themselves.

After reading:

1 Answer these questions

1- What are sense?

……………………………………………………………………….…….

2- How are senses and their operation, classification, and theory studied?

....

3- What are the five human senses?

…………………………………………………………………………

2 Translate into Arabic:

Sense	
perception	
neuroscience	
Ability	
pain balance	

7-Intelligence

Within the discipline of psychology, various approaches to human intelligence have been adopted. The psychometric approach is especially familiar to the general public, as well as being the most researched and by far the most widely used in practical settings.

Human intelligence is the intellectual capacity of humans, which is characterized by perception, consciousness, self-awareness, and volition. Through their intelligence humans possess the cognitive abilities to learn, form concepts, understand, and reason, including the capacities to recognize patterns, comprehend ideas, plan, problem solve, and use language to communicate.

Intelligence has been defined in many different ways such as in terms of one's capacity for logic, abstract thought, understanding, self-awareness, communication, learning, emotional knowledge, memory, planning, and problem solving.

After reading:

1 Answer these questions

1- What is the most researched and widely approach used in practical settings?

……………………………………………………………………..

2- How is intellectual capacity of humans characterized by?

……………………………………………………………………

3- What are the different ways that intelligence has been defined in?

……………………………………………………………………....

2 Translate into Arabic:

psychometric approach	
practical settings	
Consciousness	
Communication	
Understanding	

8-Motivation

Motivation is the driving force that causes the flux from desire to will in life. For example, hunger is a motivation that elicits a desire to eat.

Motivation has been shown to have roots in physiological, behavioral, cognitive, and social areas. Motivation may be rooted in a basic impulse to optimize well-being, minimize physical pain and maximize pleasure. It can also originate from specific physical needs such as eating, sleeping or resting, and sex.

Motivation is an inner drive to behave or act in a certain manner. These inner conditions such as wishes, desires and goals, activate to move in a particular direction in behavior.

After reading:

1 Answer these questions

1- How is motivation the driving force of the human?

   ……………………………………………………………………………

2- Why may motivation be rooted in a basic impulse?

   ……………………………………………………………………

3- Why do an inner conditions such as wishes, desires and goals activate?

   …………………………………………………………………………..

2 Translate into Arabic:

driving force	
social areas	
Condition	
Activate	
Direction	

Branches of psychology

فروع علم النفس

Applied psychology: The branch of psychology concerned with the application of psychological theories and findings to particular issues of everyday life, such as counselling, education, industrial relations , etc.

علم النفس التطبيقي:هو فرع من علم النفس يُعنى بتطبيقات النظريات والاستنتاجات لمسائل محددة في الحياة اليومية مثل الاستشارات و التعليم و العلاقات الصناعية وغيرها.

Clinical psychology :The branch of psychology concerned with the application of psychological theory and research to the diagnosis and treatment of emotional, mental or behavioral disorders.

علم النفس العيادي : هو فرع من علم النفس يُعنى بتطبيق البحوث والنظريات النفسية لتشخيص وعلاج الاضطرابات والذهنية والعاطفية والسلوكية.

Educational psychology :The branch of psychology that deals with the principles and methods of training and of education in general.

علم النفس التربوي: هو فرع من علم النفس يتعامل مع مبادئ وطرق التدريب بشكل خاص ومبادئ وطرق التربية بشكل عام.

Physiological psychology: The branch of psychology that deals with the physiological processes underlying behaviour.

علم النفس الفسيولوجي: هو فرع من علم النفس الذي يختص بالعمليات الفسيولوجية المؤثرة في السلوك.

Psychoanalysis: Invented and developed by Sigmund Freud. Places a great emphasis on the uncovering and understanding of unconscious motivation.

التحليل النفسي: أنشأه وطوره العالم النفسي "سيقموند فرويد" . ويركز بشكل كبير على كشف و فهم الدوافع في اللاوعي.

Psychoanalyst : who has been trained in the theory and techniques of psychoanalysis.

المحلِّل النفسي: هو الشخص الذي تدرّب على نظريات وأساليب التحليل النفسي.

Psycho-diagnostics: It is applied to the interpretation of personality through external features.

التشخيص النفسي: يُطبق التشخيص النفسي على تفسيرات الشخصية من خلال السمات الخارجية.

Psycholinguistics: The study of the relationship between the nature, structure and use of language and the psychological processes of the users.

علم النفس اللغوي : هو دراسة العلاقة بين الطبيعة والبنية و استخدام للغة وبين العمليات النفسية للمستخدمين.

Psychology : 'the scientific study of mind and behaviour'. It focuses on a psychological understanding of what that behaviour is about and how to make sense of it .

علم النفس (**العام**). : هو الدراسة العملية للعقل والسلوك. حيث يركز على الفهم النفسي لماهية السلوك وتأثيراته.

Psychopathology :The study of psychological disturbances and their origins.

علم الأمراض النفسي: هو دراسة الاضطرابات النفسية ونشأتها.

Psychopharmacology: The study of the effects of drugs on psychological functioning.

علم النفس الدوائي: هو دراسة تأثيرات الأدوية على الوظائف الفسيولوجية.

psychophysics :The study of the relationship between external stimuli from the physical world and the subjective sensations they produce.

علم النفس الفيزيائي: هو دراسة العلاقة بين المثيرات الخارجية الفيزيائية والأحاسيس الموضوعية التي تنشأ عنها.

Social psychology : The branch of psychology that deals with social life, the behaviour of people in groups, and the behaviour of individuals in social settings.

علم النفس الاجتماعي: هو فرع من علم النفس الذي يتعامل مع الحياة الاجتماعية وسلوك الناس في الإطار الاجتماعية سلوك الأفراد في الظروف الاجتماعية.

Psychological Terminology

English	العربية
ability	قدرة
abstract	مجرد
academic discipline	موضوع (علم) أكاديمي
act	فعل
action	حدث
activity	نشاط
applied discipline	موضوع (علم) تطبيقي
arrangements of ideas	ترتيب الأفكار
aspect	مظهر – شكل
behavioral	سلوكي
belief	اعتقاد
case	حالة
children	طفل
circumstance	حالة
cognition	إدراك
cognitive	إدراكي
cognitive abilities	قدرات إدراكية
cognitive science	علوم إدراكي
communication	تواصل
complex state	حالة معقدة
condition	شرط
confidence	ثقة
conscious	ضمير- وعي
consciousness	حالة الوعي
data	بيانات
desire	رغبة
despair	يأس
disposition	تنظيم – ترتيب – نزعة – خلق
driving force	قوة محركة (دافعة)
education	تربية
effect	تأثير
e-learning	تعلم الكتروني
emotion	عاطفة
emphasis	تركيز
experience	تجربة – خبرة
fear	خوف
feel	يشعر بـ
five senses	الحواس الخمس

function	وظيفة
general	عام
generation	جيل – توليد
goal	هدف
group	مجموعة –جماعة
habit	عادة
hearing	سمع
home-schooling	تعليم منزلي
hope	أمل
human	بشري
hypothesis	فرضية
Idea	فكرة
individuals	فرد
influence	تأثير
intelligence	ذكاء
interaction	رد فعل
interpretation of events	تفسير الأحداث
knowledge	معرفة
learning	تعلم
mannerism	الأخلاقية
memory	ذاكرة
mental	ذهني
mental state	حالة ذهنية
method	طريقة
methodology	منهجية – طرق
negative experience	تجربة سلبية
nervous system	جهاز عصبي
neuroscience	علوم عصبية
outcome	نتيجة – حصيلة
pain balance	توازن الألم
participant	مشارك
perception	قوة الإدراك أو الملاحظة
personality	شخصية
planning	تخطيط
positive experience	تجربة إيجابية
practical settings	الضبط العملي
practitioner	ممارس
prediction	تنبؤ
Principle	مبدأ- أساس
problem solving	حل المشكلة
process	عملية
psychologist	عالم النفس

psychology	علم النفس
psychometric approach	طريقة علم النفس القياسي
psychotherapy	علم النفس العلاجي
research	بحث
researcher	باحث
response	استجابة
science	علم
scientific	علمي
scientist	عالم
self-awareness	الإدراك بالنفس
self-belief	الاعتقاد بالنفس
self-confidence	الثقة بالنفس
sensation	إحساس – شعور
series	تسلسل
sight	نظر
situation	موقف
skill	مهارة
smell	شم – يشم
social	اجتماعي
social areas	تخصصات اجتماعية
society	مجتمع
stimuli	مثير
system	نظام
taste	تذوق – يتذوق
teaching	تعليم
temperament	مزاج – طبع – سجيّة
tendency	ميل
test	اختبار- يختبر
therapist	معالج – مداوي
therapy	معالجة – مداواة
think	يفكر
thinking	تفكير
thought	فكر
touch	لمس – يلمس
training	تدريب